AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 3, 2005

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 4, 2005

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005–06 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 990

Introduced by Assembly Member Lieber

February 18, 2005

An act to add Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 42880) to Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to toxic substances.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 990, as amended, Lieber. Toxic substances: California Safer Chemical Substitutes Act of 2005.

(1) Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to initiate a scientific peer review of screening levels for certain contaminants. The agency is required to publish a list of screening numbers determined for specified contaminants, and to conduct public workshops in establishing and revising those levels.

This bill would enact the California Safer Chemical Substitutes Act of 2005. Among other things, the act would prohibit the use or sale of methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, or 1-bromopropane, as those terms are defined in the act, including their use in consumer products, on or after January 1, 2007, but would allow their use for specified purposes until designated later dates. The bill would require that a manufacturer or distributor has a duty to take back specified substances from retailers and consumers, and compensate them for the full price paid for the substance or for a consumer product containing those chemicals.

The bill would require the State Air Resources Board to promulgate regulations by August 1, 2006, to implement and enforce the act. The bill would authorize the state board to promulgate regulations that transfer enforcement authority to air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by authorizing the imposition of new duties on these districts.

The bill would require that, by July 1, 2008, and every 2 years thereafter, the Office of Environment Health Hazard Assessment, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and any other relevant public agency, to recommend to the Legislature whether other chemicals or hazardous substances in commerce in California are candidates for substitution.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 42880) is added to Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

Chapter 7. California Safer Chemical Substitutes Act of 2005

42880. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the California Safer Chemical Substitutes Act of 2005.

42881. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Modern chemicals play a critical role in many aspects of society, welfare, commerce, and industrial development. According to the American Chemistry Council, more than 70,000

products include some form of chemical substance that contributes to life-saving medicines, improved foods, more protective packaging, faster microprocessors, lightweight automobile parts, and stronger adhesives.

(b) However, scientific evidence increasingly links many acute and chronic diseases with repeated exposure to toxic substances, even at low doses.

(c) Methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and 1-bromopropane (n-propyl bromide) are all listed as known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).

(d) Methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and trichloroethylene have also been identified as hazardous air pollutants by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and as toxic air contaminants by the State Air Resources Board.

(e) In 2002, approximately 123,000 pounds of methylene chloride, 254,000 pounds of perchloroethylene and 4,500 pounds of trichloroethylene were released in California by industrial facilities that are required to report to the federal Toxic Release Inventory.

(f) Given the availability of cost-effective and safer substitutes, the South Coast Air Quality Management District is phasing out the use of halogenated solvents, including those containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene, in degreasing and cold cleaning operations unless that cleaning is performed in an airless/air-tight cleaning system.

(g) In 2000, the State Air Resources Board adopted a rule to phase-out the use of methylene chloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene in automotive consumer products, citing the significant health risks they pose and the availability and suitability of nonchlorinated alternative solvents. The state board found that the rule would not have a significant adverse effect on businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

(h) In June 2004, the state board adopted a rule to phase out methylene chloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene in consumer products such as adhesive removers, contact adhesives, electronic cleaners, leather care products, and general purpose

degreasers, again citing the significant health risks they pose and the availability of nonchlorinated alternatives.

(i) It is the intent of the Legislature to integrate the concept of substituting less toxic substances, or preferably nontoxic substances, for more toxic substances, where these alternatives are available, into the state's environmental regulatory and nonregulatory programs alike.

(j) There are safer, less toxic alternatives readily available for many toxic substances in use today. Greater reliance on these substances will ultimately minimize or eliminate downstream impacts caused by their release into the environment, exposure in the workplace or community, or disposal.

(k) Where less toxic substances are not readily available, a substitution mandate can spur innovation of cleaner, less toxic substances, products, or processes. For example, a European Union directive to phase out the use of a range of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment by 2006 has been a significant driver of product redesign to eliminate or minimize the use of these substances.

(*l*) California businesses that use or purchase less toxic substances or products can also maintain a competitive advantage by reducing costs associated with health care expenditures, worker illnesses and turnover, materials handling and disposal, and by opening their products to local, national and international markets.

(m) Studies have found that viable, cost-effective (in some cases, less costly), and less toxic alternatives to methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and 1-bromopropane exist in vapor degreasing, cold cleaning, and other applications in a wide variety of industries. These alternatives include those solvents that are water- or soy-based or other alternative technologies such as CO2 snow, plasma etch, and laser ablation.

(n) Investing in California businesses, and assisting them in developing and using safer alternatives, will make California a global leader in sustaining an innovative economy based on research, development, and production of new, cleaner materials, products and processes that strengthen our economy while protecting our health and environment.

42882. As used in this article*, the following definitions shall apply*:

(a) "1-bromopropane" (CAS Registry Number 106-94-5) means the compound with the chemical formula CH2BrCH2CH3, also known as n-propyl bromide.

(b) "Airless/air-tight cleaning system" is a sealed cleaning system that has no open air/vapor or air/solvent interface, and is designed and automatically operated in such a manner as to minimize the discharge or leakage of solvent vapor emissions to the atmosphere during all cleaning and vacuum drying operations. The system consists of devices to condense and recover solvent and solvent vapor, and control devices to remove solvent vapors from all gas streams that vent to the atmosphere.

(c) "Consumer product" means a chemically formulated product used by household and institutional consumers, including, but not limited to, detergents; cleaning compounds; polishes; floor finishes; cosmetics; personal care products; home, lawn, and garden products; disinfectants; sanitizers; aerosol paints; and automotive specialty products; but does not include other paint products, furniture coatings, or architectural coatings.

(d) "Degreaser" is any equipment designed and used for holding a solvent to carry out solvent cleaning operations, including, but not limited to, batch-loaded cold cleaners, open-top vapor degreasers, conveyorized (inline), degreasers, and air-tight and airless cleaning systems.

(e) "Energized electrical cleaner" means a product that meets both of the following criteria: (1) the product is labeled to clean or degrease electrical equipment, where cleaning or degreasing is accomplished when electrical current exists, or when there is a residual electrical potential from a component, such as a capacitor; (2) the product label clearly displays the statements: "Energized Equipment use only. Not to be used for motorized vehicle maintenance, or their parts."

(f) "Function substitution" means eliminating the use of any chemical substance to perform a particular function by engaging in a different means of meeting the same need--for instance, substituting digital thermometers for mercury thermometers, or using better day-to-day maintenance to avoid pest problems and thereby eliminate pesticide use.

(g) “Manufacturer” means any person who imports, manufactures, assembles, produces, packages, repackages, or relabels a consumer product.

(h) “Material substitution” means the direct replacement of one substance for a toxic substance in a simple drop-in process, without otherwise changing the formula or process.

(i) “Methylene chloride” (CAS Registry Number 75-09-2) means the compound with the chemical formula “CH2Cl2,” also known by the name “dichloromethane.”

(j) “Paint remover or stripper” means any product designed to strip or remove paints or other related coatings, by chemical action, from a substrate without markedly affecting the substrate. “Paint remover or stripper” does not include “multi-purpose solvents,” paint brush cleaners, products designed and labeled exclusively as “graffiti removers,” and hand cleaner products that claim to remove paints and other related coatings from skin.

(k) “Perchloroethylene (Perc)” (CAS Registry Number 127-18-4) means the compound with the chemical formula “C2Cl4,” also known by the name “tetrachloroethylene.”

(*l*) “Person” shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 39047.

(m) “Process substitution” means changing one substance to allow for the elimination of the use of a toxic substance by changing the process involved, for instance, using dry ice pellet blasting rather than chemical treatment to remove paint.

(n) “Safer alternatives” means a group of alternatives, or a specific alternative, which has been shown to be most effective at reducing the overall potential for harm to human health or the environment.

(o) “Solvent degreasing” is any portion of the operation from the removal of contaminants with solvents, from parts, products, tools, machinery, and equipment to the subsequent drying of the items.

(p) “Substitution” means “function substitution,” “material substitution,” or “process substitution,” as defined in this section.

(q) “Trichloroethylene” (CAS Registry Number 79-01-6) means the compound with the chemical formula “C2HCl3,” also known by the name “TCE.”

(r) “Volatile organic compound” (VOC) is any volatile compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide,

carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds.

42883. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), no person may use, sell, supply, or offer for sale methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, or 1-bromopropane, including their use in consumer products, on or after January 1, 2007.

(b) Methylene chloride, perchloroethylene or trichloroethylene may be used, sold, supplied, or offered for sale until the date specified, if applicable, for the following applications:

(1) Until January 1, 2010: solvent cleaning or vapor degreasing with an airless/air-tight cleaning system.

(2) Until January 1, 2010: energized electrical equipment cleaning.

(3) Until January 1, 2010: motion picture film cleaning.

(4) Until January 1, 2008: paint removal or stripping.

(5) Dry cleaning operations.

(c) Substitution for methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, or 1-bromopropane may be achieved through material substitution, process substitution, or functional substitution.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature to ensure that chemicals or other hazardous substances substituted for methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and 1-bromopropane are effective at reducing the overall potential for harm to human health or the environment. At a minimum, substances ~~with~~ *for which* available scientific data ~~consistent with carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and adverse effects on reproductive toxicity~~ *show that they are carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxicants, developmental toxicants, or any combination thereof,* shall not be allowed as substitutes for methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, or 1-bromopropane. Consistent with subdivision (g), the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the State Department of Health Services, shall promulgate regulations by August 1, 2006, to carry out the requirements of this subdivision.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b), methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, or 1-bromopropane and a consumer product containing these same

chemicals may be used, supplied, or offered for sale for up to 12 months after the effective dates specified in subdivisions (a) and (b).

(f) A manufacturer or distributor shall have a duty to take back from retailers and consumers, and compensate them for the full price paid for methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, or 1-bromopropane or a consumer product containing these same chemicals sold after the end of the sell-through period identified in subdivision (e).

(g) The State Air Resources Board shall promulgate regulations by August 1, 2006, to implement and enforce this section. The state board may promulgate regulations that transfer enforcement authority to air pollution control districts and air quality management districts.

(h) By July 1, 2008, and every two years thereafter, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and any other relevant public agency, shall recommend to the Legislature whether other chemicals or hazardous substances in commerce in California are candidates for substitution. The OEHHA shall consider all of the following factors in developing its recommendation:

(1) Whether there is credible evidence that a hazardous substance poses a potential for significant harm to human health or the environment in California.

(2) Whether the substance is widely used in California.

(3) Whether safer alternatives are available for at least some of the applications or industries in which the substance is used.

SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

O